

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
2 August 2001 (02.08.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/54915 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **B41M 5/00**, (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/01131
- (22) International Filing Date: 12 January 2001 (12.01.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
09/492,547 27 January 2000 (27.01.2000) US
- (71) Applicant: **KODAK POLYCHROME GRAPHICS CO. LTD.** [BB/US]; 401 Merritt 7, Norwalk, CT 06851 (US).
- (72) Inventors: **AURENTY, Patrice**; 27 Charter Oak Street, Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075 (US). **DEBEAUD, Roshanak**; 29, rue des Morillons, F-75015 Paris (FR).
- (74) Agent: **SORELL, Louis, S.**; Baker Botts LLP, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112-0228 (US).
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**
— with international search report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATES BY INKJET AND CONTROL OF IMAGE RESOLUTION

(57) Abstract: A method of controlling the resolution of an image formed on a substrate comprises: (a) providing a substrate; (b) applying an image to the substrate by ink jetting onto the substrate a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, wherein the spreading of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the spreading of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant. The invention reduces the dot spreading which otherwise occurs when a substrate is imaged via ink jetting to prepare a printing plate. The surfactant is interfacially matched to the substrate. That means that an anionic surfactant is used in a fluid applied to an acidic substrate and that a cationic surfactant is used in atzoud applied to a basic substrate.

WO 01/54915 A1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATES BY INKJET AND CONTROL OF IMAGE RESOLUTION

SPECIFICATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention is directed to a method of controlling the resolution of an image formed on a substrate which advantageously minimizes fluid spreading on the substrate by use of an autophobic plate-imaging fluid, thereby avoiding the attendant low resolution and reduced image quality associated with such spreading. This invention is also directed to a method of preparing a printing plate in which such
10 a fluid is used to image the plate by ink jetting onto a substrate to form an image area. The invention is also directed to such a printing plate for lithographic printing, and to a method of copying an image onto a medium.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 The offset lithographic printing process has long used a planographic printing plate having oleophilic image areas and hydrophilic non-image areas. The plate is commonly dampened before or during inking with an oil-based ink composition. The dampening process utilizes a fountain solution such as those described in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,877,372, 4,278,467 and 4,854,969. When water is applied to the plate, the water will form a film on the hydrophilic non-image areas of
20 the plate, but will contract into small droplets on the oleophilic plate image areas. When a roller carrying an oil-based ink composition is passed over the dampened plate, it will be unable to ink the non-image areas covered by the aqueous film, but will emulsify the water droplets on the water repellant image areas, which will then take up ink. The resulting ink image is then typically transferred ("offset") onto a
25 rubber blanket, which is then used to print onto a medium such as paper.

 It has been proposed to apply "direct" ink jet printing techniques to lithographic printing. For example, European Patent Publication No. 503,621

discloses a direct lithographic plate making method which includes jetting a photocurable fluid onto the plate substrate, and exposing the plate to ultraviolet radiation to harden the image area. An oil-based ink may then be transferred to the image area for printing onto a printing medium. There is no disclosure of the resolution of ink drops jetted onto the substrate, or the durability of the lithographic printing plate with respect to printing run length.

It has also been proposed to apply the direct ink jet printing techniques without the additional steps of chemical development. This approach advantageously results in lower production costs and a more environmentally acceptable printing process. However, in such techniques it is difficult to control the "dot spreading" of the fluid which forms the oleophilic ink-accepting portion on the printing plate substrate. Such spreading causes low printing image resolution and reduced image quality. For example, European Patent Application No. 591,916 discloses a water-based ink having a polymer containing anhydride groups which are thermally cross-linked with a hydroxy-functional polymer. This formulation is applied by ink-jetting at room temperature onto a room temperature substrate. However, this formulation does not achieve good control of dot spreading.

U.S. Patent No. 4,833,486 discloses the apparatus and process for imaging a plate with a "hot melt" type of ink jet printer. The image is produced by jetting at high temperature a "phase change" type of ink which solidifies when it contacts the cooler substrate. The ink becomes instantaneously solid rather than remaining a liquid or gel which is thereafter cured to form a solid. However, such an ink does not provide good resistance to press run due to the wax-type nature of the ink formulation.

U.S. Patent No. 5,738,013 discloses a "media/fluid" system used in the manufacture of lithographic plates. The media is a conventional hydrophilic substrate, and the fluid is based on a transition metal complex reactive component. The control of dot spreading via the viscosity differences of the fluid as a function of temperature is not addressed.

U.S. Patent No. 5,688,864 and European Patent No. 745,568 disclose autophobic water repellent surface treatments. However, these disclosures are not

directed to imaging a surface with an autophobic fluid via ink jetting to control dot spreading.

The use of fluorosurfactants in ink jet formulations is also known. For example, Jap. Pat. Appln. No. 08-267902 discloses the use of fluorosurfactants in ink jet formulations, primarily for the purpose of alleviating color-to-color bleeding.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,788,754 discloses a thermal ink jet ink comprising nonionic fluorosurfactants to alleviate color-to-color bleeding and to improve image quality. However, it is disclosed that larger dot sizes are desirable (col. 6, line 67), unlike the invention described here.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,852,075 discloses an ink jet ink comprising a mixture of at least one siloxane, surfactant and at least one fluorinated surfactant which exhibit excellent wetting on hydrophilic surfaces.

Research Disclosure No. 39513 (Mar. 1997) discloses a pigmented ink jet ink comprising fluorinated surfactants to control surface tension to control droplet interaction on the receiver in multicolor ink jet printing. The disclosure is not directed to control of droplet spreading.

European Patent Appln. No. 101,266 discloses a printing method and apparatus where the image area is formed using a fluid which may comprise an anionic surfactant, or may comprise a polymer dissolved in toluene (pp. 20-22), and the fluid may be applied by ink jet (p. 50). The disclosure is not directed to reducing fluid droplet dot size or fluid droplet spreading on a substrate.

In view of the foregoing, it would be advantageous to provide a method of controlling spreading of fluids on substrates, particularly for printing plates. It is one object of this invention to provide such a method, in which an autophobic fluid composition is used for which the spreading on a substrate is reduced. It is another object of this invention to provide a method of preparing a printing plate which provides control of fluid composition spreading, and additionally provides good press run length. In the method of this invention, an autophobic fluid composition is applied by an ink jet printing apparatus to directly image a substrate to which the autophobic fluid composition is matched, thereby producing a printable

medium, for example a printing plate. It is yet another object of this invention to provide such a printing plate.

Additional objects of this invention are to provide a method of imaging a printing plate, and a method of printing using such a plate.

5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 depicts a representation of a single droplet applied to a substrate which exhibits droplet spreading.

Figure 2 depicts a representation of a single droplet applied to a substrate in which droplet spreading is controlled via an autophobic fluid composition.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The method of this invention is useful to provide a printing plate that avoids chemical development steps. More particularly, the method of this invention is useful to control the resolution of an image formed on a substrate, wherein the method comprises: (a) providing a substrate; (b) applying an image to the substrate by ink jetting onto the substrate a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

15

In a preferred embodiment, the fluid composition of the method comprises at least one polymeric compound and an ionic surfactant, the fluid composition being applied to an interfacially matched substrate.

20

This invention is also directed to a method of preparing a printing plate by ink jetting onto the substrate a fluid composition. This invention is further directed to a method of forming an image on a substrate and to a method of copying an image onto a medium.

25

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention here will control the spreading of droplets of fluid composition ink-jetted onto a substrate. In the absence of this invention, the substrate would exhibit very low contact angle for droplets of the fluid composition, allowing
5 significant spreading of the droplets to occur and diminishing the resolution that could be achieved in using the substrate with the applied fluid composition as a printing plate. Here, the invention is a method to control spreading of the fluid droplets to improve image resolution by preparing an autophobic fluid composition that reduces spreading when used in combination with an interfacially matched substrate, as
10 described below.

The autophobic fluid composition of this invention comprises a surfactant that reduces spreading of the fluid when applied to an interfacially matched substrate. This remarkable property works in the opposite way that surfactants are conventionally used. Surfactants are conventionally used to reduce surface tension of
15 a fluid to facilitate its wetting or spreading on a substrate. Here, the surfactant is used to prevent spreading of a fluid.

By "dot size" we mean the diameter after drying of an ink jetted fluid composition droplet on a substrate (see Example 1). By "drop size" we mean the diameter after drying of a fluid composition droplet which was dropped onto a
20 substrate from a microsyringe (see Example 3).

Any conventional printing plate substrate, such as aluminum, polymeric film, and paper may be used as the printing plate substrate of this invention. The invention is not limited to printing plates, but can also be used to control fluid droplet spreading on any solid surface on which the fluid composition
25 would otherwise spread, for example fabrics. A preferred substrate for printing plates is surface-roughened aluminum.

Printing plate substrates may be subjected to known treatments, such as electrograining, anodization, and silication, to enhance surface characteristics. Printing plate surfaces may carry a plurality of basic sites, such as sodium silicate
30 groups. Alternatively, printing plate substrate surfaces may carry a plurality of acidic

sites, such as sulfuric acid groups, phosphoric acid groups, dihydrogen phosphate groups, and acrylic acid groups. It is known in the art that a surface may also be amphoteric.

Particularly suitable substrates for use in this invention are given in

- 5 Table 1. Preferably, such substrates are based on aluminum oxide and may be subjected to various conventional surface treatments as are well known to those skilled in the art. These treatments result in different roughnesses, topologies and surface chemistries, as summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1			
Substrate Refs.	Surface Treatment	Interlayer Treatment	Surface Property
AA	Quartz Grained and Anodized	None	Acidic
EG-PVPA	Electrograined and Anodized	Polyvinyl phosphoric acid	Acidic
PF	Electrograined and Anodized	Sodium dihydrogen phosphate / Sodium fluoride	Acidic
EG-Sil	Electrograined and Anodized	Sodium Silicate	Basic
G20	Electrograined and Anodized	Vinylphosphonic acid/acrylamide copolymer	Acidic/ Amphoteric
DS-Sil	Chemically Grained and Anodized	Sodium Silicate	Basic
PG-Sil	Pumice Grained and Anodized	Sodium Silicate	Basic
CHB-Sil	Chemically Grained, Anodized and Silicated	Sodium Silicate	Basic

"AA" means "as anodized." The aluminum surface is first quartz grained and then anodized using DC current of about 8 A/cm² for 30 seconds in a H₂SO₄ solution (280 g/liter) at 30°C.

5 "EG" means "electrolytic graining." The aluminum surface is first degreased, etched and subjected to a desmut step (removal of reaction products of aluminum and the etchant). The plate is then electrolytically grained using an AC current of 30-60 A/cm² in a hydrochloric acid solution (10 g/liter) for 30 seconds at 25°C, followed by a post-etching alkaline wash and a desmut step. The grained plate is then anodized using DC current of about 8 A/cm² for 30 seconds in a H₂SO₄
10 solution (280 g/liter) at 30°C.

"PVPA" is a polyvinylphosphonic acid. The plate is immersed in a PVPA solution and then washed with deionized water and dried at room temperature.

"DS" means "double sided smooth." The aluminum oxide plate is first degreased, etched or chemically grained, and subjected to a desmut step. The smooth
15 plate is then anodized.

"Sil" means the anodized plate is immersed in a sodium silicate solution. The coated plate is then rinsed with deionized water and dried at room temperature.

"PG" means "pumice grained." The aluminum surface is first
20 degreased, etched and subjected to a desmut step. The plate is then mechanically grained by subjecting it to a 30% pumice slurry at 30°C, followed by a post-etching step and a desmut step. The grained plate is then anodized using DC current of about 8 A/cm² for 30 seconds in an H₂SO₄ solution (280 g/liter) at 30°C. The anodized plate is then coated with an interlayer.

25 "G20" is a printing plate substrate which is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,368,974, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

"CHB" means chemical graining in a basic solution. After an aluminum substrate is subjected to a matte finishing process, a solution of 50 to 100
30 g/liter NaOH is used during graining at 50 to 70°C for 1 minute. The grained plate is

then anodized using DC current of about 8 A/cm² for 30 seconds in an H₂SO₄ solution (280 g/liter) at 30°C. The anodized plate is then coated with a silicated interlayer.

"PF" substrate has a phosphate fluoride interlayer. The process solution contains sodium dihydrogen phosphate and sodium fluoride. The anodized substrate is treated in the solution at 70°C for a dwell time of 60 seconds, followed by a water rinse, and drying. The deposited dihydrogen phosphate is about 500 mg/m².

Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the "basic" and acidic" descriptions of the surface chemistry of the printing plate substrates summarized above are relative terms. Thus, a "basic" surface will have a plurality of basic sites and acidic sites present, with the basic sites predominating to some degree. Similarly, an "acidic" surface will have a plurality of acidic sites and basic sites present, with the acidic sites predominating to some degree. The PG-silicated printing plate substrate appears to have a higher silicate site density than the double-sided printing plate substrate, and is more basic. The G20 printing plate substrate exhibits less acidic behavior than anodized only ("AA") printing plate substrates.

Illustrative examples of alkyl tail surfactants that may be used in preferred embodiments of this invention include sodium dodecylsulfate, isopropylamine salts of an alkylarylsulfonate, sodium dioctyl succinate, sodium methyl cocoyl taurate, dodecylbenzene sulfonate, alkyl ether phosphoric acid, N-dodecylamine, dicocoamine, 1-aminoethyl-2-alkylimidazoline, 1-hydroxyethyl-2-alkylimidazoline, and cocoalkyl trimethyl quaternary ammonium chloride, polyethylene tridecyl ether phosphate, and the like.

Illustrative examples of fluorosurfactants useful in preferred embodiments include the following non-exhaustive listing:

$$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{N}^+\text{R}_3\text{Cl}^-$$

$$\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{NHC}_3\text{H}_6\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}^-$$

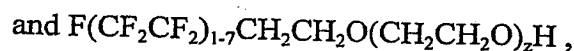
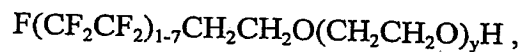
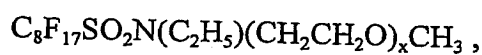
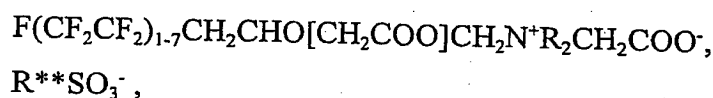
$$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2^-\text{Li}^+$$

$$\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2^-\text{K}^+$$

$$(\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_{1,2}\text{PO}(\text{O}^-\text{NH}_4^+)_{1,2}$$

$$\text{C}_{10}\text{F}_{21}\text{SO}_3^-\text{NH}_4^+$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{F}_{13}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H combined with } \text{C}_6\text{F}_{13}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3^-\text{NH}_4^+$$



5

where R^{**} contains an ammonium functional group, $y < z$, and y or $z = 0$ to about 25.

Illustrative examples of fluorosurfactants useful in preferred embodiments of the present invention and their commercial trade names are set forth in Table 2.

10

Table 2: Fluorosurfactants useful in preferred embodiments

Trade Name	Chemical Structure	Type
Zonyl FSD	$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{-alkyl-N}^+\text{R}_3\text{Cl}^-$	Cationic
Fluorad FC-135	$\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{NHC}_3\text{H}_6\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}^-$	Cationic
Zonyl FSA	$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{-Li}^+$	Anionic
Fluorad FC-129	$\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{-K}^+$	Anionic
Zonyl FSP	$(\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_{1,2}\text{PO}(\text{O-NH}_4^+)_{1,2}$	Anionic
Zonyl FSJ ⁽¹⁾	$(\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_{1,2}\text{PO}(\text{O-NH}_4^+)_{1,2}$	Anionic
Fluorad FC-120	$\text{C}_{10}\text{F}_{21}\text{SO}_3\text{-NH}_4^+$	Anionic
Zonyl FS-62	$\text{C}_6\text{F}_{13}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}, \text{C}_6\text{F}_{13}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{-NH}_4^+$	Anionic
Zonyl FSK	$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CHOAcCH}_2\text{N}^+\text{R}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-$	Amphoteric
Fluorad FC-100 ⁽²⁾	$\text{R}^{**}\text{SO}_3^-$	Amphoteric
Fluorad FC-170C	$\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x$	Nonionic
Fluorad FC-171	$\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x\text{CH}_3$	Nonionic
Zonyl FSO ⁽³⁾	$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_y\text{H}$	Nonionic
Zonyl FS-300 ⁽³⁾	$\text{F}(\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2)_{1-7}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_z\text{H} \ (z > y)$	Nonionic

25

(1) FSJ also contains a nonfluorinated surfactant.

(2) R^{**} contains an ammonium function.

(3) y or $z = 0$ to about 25.

ZONYL surfactants are commercially available from E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and have a distribution of perfluoroalkyl chain length. FLUORAD surfactants are commercially available from 3M Company and have a narrow distribution of the hydrophobic chain length.

5 Illustrative siliconated surfactants useful in preferred embodiments include the following non-exhaustive listing: polyether modified poly-dimethyl-siloxane, silicone glycol, polyether modified dimethyl-polysiloxane copolymer, and polyether-polyester modified hydroxy functional polydimethyl-siloxane.

10 In one particularly preferred embodiment, the surfactant is anionic and is preferably selected from the group consisting of sodium dodecyl sulfate, sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate, $F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2SCH_2CH_2CO_2^-Li^+$, $C_8F_{17}SO_2N(C_2H_5)CH_2CO_2^-K^+$, $(F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2O)_{1,2}PO(O^-NH_4^+)_{1,2}$, $C_{10}F_{21}SO_3^-NH_4^+$, $C_6F_{13}CH_2CH_2SO_3H$, $C_6F_{13}CH_2CH_2SO_3^-NH_4^+$, and mixtures thereof.

15 In another particularly preferred embodiment, the surfactant is cationic and is preferably selected from the group consisting of cocoalkyl trimethyl quaternary ammonium chloride, N,N-dioctyl-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride, $F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}-(CH_2)_n-N^+R_3Cl^-$, where R is hydrogen or methyl and n is less than twelve, $C_8F_{17}SO_2NHC_3H_6N^+(CH_3)_3I^-$, and mixtures thereof.

20 The fluid composition employed in this invention is autophobic. As used in this application and in the appended claims, "autophobic" refers to a fluid that initially wets the substrate surface, but subsequent to initial wetting, the exterior portion of each droplet of fluid causes the underlying substrate surface to repel the remaining portion of the fluid droplet, thereby reducing the spreading of the droplet. The autophobic fluid composition can be aqueous or nonaqueous.

25 The autophobic fluid composition of this invention comprises a surfactant that is interfacially matched to the substrate on which the fluid composition is applied, and is compatible with any polymer component of the fluid composition. By "interfacial matching" of the surfactant to the substrate, we mean that an anionic surfactant is used in a fluid composition that is applied to an acidic substrate, and that
30 a cationic surfactant is used in a fluid composition that is applied to a basic substrate. By "compatible with any polymer component," we mean that an anionic surfactant is

used in a fluid composition that comprises an anionic polymer component, and that a cationic surfactant is used in a fluid composition that comprises a cationic polymer component. Without intending to be bound by any one particular theory, the droplet of fluid composition on the substrate spreads initially in a primary film around the droplet. In theory, the surfactant in the primary film of an autophobic fluid of this invention binds to the substrate and forms a ring around the autophobic fluid composition droplet on the substrate that repels the bulk of the fluid composition droplet, thereby reducing the spreading of the droplet relative to a non-autophobic fluid.

10 In preferred embodiments, a printing plate is made by imagewise applying an autophobic fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound to a substrate, in which the ink-receiving layer compound forms an oleophilic ink-receiving layer. The ink-receiving layer compound used in the fluid composition may be any compound, including a thermoplastic, an elastomeric
15 polymer, or a biopolymer. In preferred embodiments, the ink-receiving layer compound may be a monomeric compound, or it may be a polymeric compound. If it is a polymeric compound, it may be a homopolymer, copolymer, terpolymer, and the like. By "copolymer" we mean any polymer comprised of more than one type of monomer, prepared in a copolymerization. By "terpolymer" we mean a polymer
20 consisting essentially of three types of monomers, prepared in a copolymerization. Thus, a copolymer can include a terpolymer.

Illustrative, but not limiting, examples of the ink-receiving layer compound useful in matching with anionic surfactants in the fluid composition include acidic polymeric compounds such as poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic
25 acid), poly(maleic acid), poly(maleic anhydride), poly(fumaric acid), poly(fumaric anhydride), poly(styrene-co-acrylic acid), poly(styrene-co-maleic acid), poly(styrene-co-fumaric acid), polymers of ethylenically unsaturated sulfonic acid, polymers of sulfonated styrene, and mixtures or derivatives thereof.

Illustrative, but not limiting, examples of the ink-receiving layer
30 compound useful in matching with cationic surfactants in the fluid composition include basic polymeric compounds such as basic copolymers of styrene, polyamides,

poly(vinylpyridine), basic copolymers of urethane, poly(dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate), poly(2-vinylpyridine), poly(4-vinylpyridine), copolymers of 2-vinylpyridine, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine, poly(ethylimidazolidone methacrylate), 2-pyridylethyl trimethoxysilane, copolymers of dimethylaminoethyl
5 methacrylate/methyl methacrylate, terpolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate/ethylimidazolidone methacrylate, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine/methyl methacrylate/hydroxyethyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate, and mixtures or derivatives thereof.

10 In preferred embodiments, a printing plate is made by applying a fluid composition to the substrate by ink jetting, typically with well known ink jet printing equipment. The substrate is imaged with the fluid composition so that after drying, an ink-receiving layer is formed in the desired image on the surface of the substrate that can be used for printing. Any printing medium can be used, for example paper, fabrics, plastic, aluminum, and metals.

15 An imaged substrate prepared by imagewise applying a fluid composition to a substrate could also be used, for example, as a precursor for a printed circuit board in which conductive metals are deposited onto the imaged substrate.

The following examples are given to illustrate preferred embodiments of the present invention and are not intended to limit the invention in any way. It
20 should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned embodiments. Numerous modifications can be made by one skilled in the art having the benefits of the teachings here. Such modifications should be taken as being encompassed within the scope of the present invention as set forth in the appended claims.

25 Example 1

A fluid composition, R2910-85-5, was prepared having 0.5 weight percent anionic surfactant ZONYL FSP, 0.05 weight percent SURFYNOL SE-F (surfactant needed for ink jetting), and 99.45 weight percent deionized water. The fluid composition was ink jetted with an EPSON 740 printer onto an acidic AA
30 substrate (Table 1). After drying without processing or curing, the image on the

substrate did not rub off with a pad impregnated with ink and water. This printing plate was used in an accelerated press trial of 12,500 impressions on paper and no evidence of image wear was observed. Thus, the plate was suitable for very low volume printing. The accelerated press trial used a rubber transfer blanket of high hardness that accelerates wear of the printing plate.

Dot size was measured with an optical microscope and IMAGE PRO software as an average of at least 30 dots which were ink jetted onto a substrate and dried. For fluid composition R2910-85-5, the dot size was 23 micrometers.

A similar fluid composition, R2910-85-6, was prepared having 1.0 weight percent anionic surfactant ZONYL FSP, 0.05 weight percent SURFYNOL SE-F (surfactant needed for ink-jetting), and 98.95 weight percent deionized water. This fluid composition was used in an accelerated press trial of 15,000 impressions on paper, and no evidence of image wear was observed. The dot size for this fluid composition was 19.9 micrometers. The dot sizes for the fluid compositions of this example were substantially smaller than for a non-autophobic fluid composition.

A printing plate that survives an accelerated press trial of fifteen thousand impressions with no evidence of wear of the ink-receiving layer on the substrate or in the printed impressions is suitable for a variety of commercial applications. Such a plate is called suitable for "low volume" printing since a press run of fifteen thousand is a low volume commercial run. It should be noted that passing an accelerated press trial of fifteen thousand impressions with no evidence of wear means that the plate is capable of a substantially longer press run than fifteen thousand under ordinary commercial printing conditions.

A printing plate that shows evidence of wear of the ink-receiving layer on the substrate or in the printed impressions for a run of about one thousand to less than about fifteen thousand impressions is a plate that is suitable for "very low volume" printing. A printing plate that shows evidence of wear of the ink-receiving layer on the substrate or in the printed impressions for a run of less than about one thousand impressions is a plate that is not suitable for commercial printing, although it has utility to form a lithographic image.

Example 2

A drop test was used to measure spreading behavior of the fluid composition on a substrate plate as follows. A 10 μ l chromatographic microsyringe with a flat needle was filled with the fluid composition. A droplet was formed at the needle extremity and dropped on the surface from a height of about 3 mm. After deposition of 4 to 5 drops, the plate was dried and the resulting dot diameter was measured and averaged. In case of "ovoid" spreading the smaller diameter was recorded. Drop volume was constant, within 10%. A drop test was used to measure the spreading of fluid compositions on various substrates, as illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3: Drop test (mm) for fluid compositions on various substrates.

Plates		Acidic		Basic
		AA	PF	EG-Sil
Resin	Surfactant			
Anionic Resin R2809-64* 3 wt%	<i>Standard: NO SURFACTANT</i>	5	20	6
	<i>Anionic Surfactant</i>			
	0.5 wt% FSA	2	3	8
	0.5 wt% FSP	2	3	10
	0.5 wt% FC120	4	10	8.5
	<i>Non Ionic surfactant</i>			
	1 wt% FC170C	4.5	10	8
Cationic Resin R2930-3** 3 wt%	<i>Standard: NO SURFACTANT</i>	4.5	7	5
	<i>Cationic Surfactant</i>			
	1 wt% Ammonium FC135	4	6.5	2.5
	<i>Non Ionic surfactant</i>			
	1 wt% FC170C	5.5	7.5	5

* Prepared from Fumaric Filtrez 532, a poly-fumaric acid (Akzo Nobel Resins).

** Partially neutralized copolymer prepared from dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate and methyl methacrylate in methyl isobutyl ketone, initiated with 0.8 % VAZO-88 1,1'-azobicyclohexanecarbonitrile; solids, 26.75%; viscosity, 480 centipoise at 25°C and 2.5 rpm; pH 6.04; molecular weight 20,900; amine number 109.

As shown in Table 3, drop size was substantially reduced for the combination anionic surfactant, anionic resin, and acidic substrate. Drop size was also substantially reduced for the combination cationic surfactant, cationic resin, and basic substrate. Drop size was also reduced for the combination nonionic surfactant, anionic resin, and acidic substrate.

Example 3

A fluid composition, R2884-157, was prepared having 3 weight percent ethylimidazolidone methacrylate copolymer, R2930-13 (see Example 5), 0.05% weight percent cationic surfactant FLUORAD FC-135, 2 weight percent glycerol humectant, 0.3 weight percent SURFYNOL SE-F (nonionic surfactant), 0.4 weight percent FOAMEX antifoamant, and 94.25 weight percent deionized water. The fluid composition was ink jetted with an EPSON 440 printer onto an EG-Sil substrate (Table 1). After drying without processing or curing, the image on the substrate did not rub off with a pad impregnated with ink and water. This printing plate was used in an accelerated press trial of 15,000 impressions on paper, and no evidence of image wear was observed. Thus, the plate was suitable for low volume printing. The accelerated press trial used a rubber transfer blanket of high hardness that accelerates wear of the printing plate.

When the cationic surfactant FLUORAD FC-135 was present in the fluid composition, the dot size was 32.1 micrometers, which was reduced by 34% from the dot size of 48.7 micrometers measured for the same fluid composition, but without the cationic surfactant FLUORAD FC-135. The ink jetted dot size for this fluid composition was nearly the same with and without FC-135 on acidic substrates AA and PF.

Example 4

A fluid composition, R2884-156, was prepared having 3 weight percent 4-vinylpyridine copolymer, R2930-14 (see Example 6), 0.05% weight percent cationic surfactant FLUORAD FC-135, 2 weight percent glycerol humectant, 0.3 weight percent SURFYNOL SE-F (nonionic surfactant), 0.4 weight percent

FOAMEX antifoamant, and 94.25 weight percent deionized water. The fluid composition was ink jetted with an EPSON 440 printer onto an EG-Sil substrate (Table 1). After drying without processing or curing, the image on the substrate did not rub off with a pad impregnated with ink and water. This printing plate was used in an accelerated press trial of 15,000 impressions on paper, and no evidence of image wear was observed. Thus, the plate was suitable for low volume printing. The accelerated press trial used a rubber transfer blanket of high hardness that accelerates wear of the printing plate.

When the cationic surfactant FLUORAD FC-135 was present in the fluid composition, the ink-jetted dot size was 37 micrometers, which was reduced by 22% from the dot size of 47.6 micrometers measured for the same fluid composition, but without the cationic surfactant FLUORAD FC-135.

Example 5

A copolymer, R2930-13, was prepared from methyl methacrylate (MMA), 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate (DMAEMA), and ethylimidazolidone methacrylate (MEIO), in the ratio 72:23:5. A 2L roundbottom flask was charged with 240g methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), and the solvent was stirred and heated to reflux under nitrogen. Separate addition funnels were charged with, (1) a blend of 57.5g DMAEMA, 62.5g Norsocryl 100 (Elf-Atochem: 20% MEIO, 80% MMA), and 130g MMA, and (2) a solution of 2g VAZO 88 (DuPont) in 25g MIBK. Dual addition was carried out for 2.5 hours at reflux, and then the large funnel rinsed into the batch with 20g MIBK. An hour later, an initiator post-add of 0.25g VAZO 88 in 5g MIBK was made. Two hours after the post-add, the apparatus was converted from reflux to distillation, and about 90g distillate removed before heating was halted. At below 85°, a blend of 15.2g formic acid and 610g water was added, and the opaque mixture heated again. Azeotropic distillation began, returning the lower layer to the reactor until the batch temperature reached 95°. This stage continued until the batch reached 100° and no more upper layer was collecting. As the batch cooled, another 30g water was added with mixing. Typical recovery was 810g, pH 6.0, total solids 27%, Brookfield viscosity 1450 centipoise (25°, 20 rpm).

Example 6

A 4-vinylpyridine copolymer, R2930-14, was prepared from methyl methacrylate (MMA), 4-vinylpyridine (4-VP), ethylacrylate (EA), and hydroxyethylacrylate (HEA) in the ratio 45.6:26.7:14.83:12.87. A 2L roundbottom flask was charged with 240g methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), and the solvent was stirred and heated to reflux under nitrogen. Separate addition funnels were charged with, (1) a blend of 114g MMA, 66.75g 4-VP, 37.08g EA, and 32.18g HEA, and (2) a solution of 2g VAZO 88 (DuPont) in 25g MIBK. Dual addition was carried out for 2.5 hours at reflux, and then the large funnel rinsed into the batch with 20g MIBK. During the next 3.5 hours at reflux, two small initiator post-adds of 0.25g VAZO 88 in 5g MIBK and 0.16g VAZO 88 in 5g MIBK were made. The apparatus was converted from reflux to distillation, and about 136g distillate removed before heating was halted. At below 85°, a blend of 21.9g formic acid and 610g water was added, and the heterogeneous mixture was heated again while diluting with 40g water. Azeotropic distillation was carried out until very little upper layer was collecting, at about 99°-100°. Lower layer collected at less than 95° was returned to the reactor. the batch reached 100°. As the opaque, viscous batch cooled, it was diluted with 70g n-propanol and 7g additional formic acid. Typical recovery was 948g, pH 4.2, total solids 25%, Brookfield viscosity 1968 centipoise (25°, 20 rpm).

CLAIMS

1. A method of controlling the resolution of an image formed on a substrate, comprising:
 - 5 (a) providing a substrate; and
 - (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 90% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
3. The method of claim 1, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 80% of the dot size of
15 the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
4. The method of claim 1, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 70% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
5. A method of controlling the resolution of an image formed on a substrate, comprising:
 - 20 (a) providing a basic substrate; and
 - (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and a cationic surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the
25 surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

6. The method of claim 5, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of basic copolymers of styrene, polyamide, poly(vinylpyridine), basic copolymers of urethane, poly(dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate), poly(2-vinylpyridine), poly(4-vinylpyridine), copolymers of 2-vinylpyridine, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine, poly(ethylimidazolidone methacrylate), 2-pyridylethyl trimethoxysilane, copolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate, terpolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate/ethylimidazolidone methacrylate, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine/methyl methacrylate/hydroxyethyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate, and mixtures thereof.

7. The method of claim 5, in which the cationic surfactant is $C_8F_{17}SO_2NHC_3H_6N^+(CH_3)_3I^-$.

8. A method of controlling the resolution of an image formed on a substrate, comprising:

- (a) providing a acidic substrate; and
- (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and anionic surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

9. The method of claim 8, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic acid), poly(maleic acid), poly(maleic anhydride), poly(fumaric acid), poly(fumaric anhydride), poly(styrene-co-acrylic acid), poly(styrene-co-maleic acid), poly(styrene-co-fumaric acid), polymers of ethylenically unsaturated sulfonic acid, polymers of sulfonated styrene, and mixtures thereof.

10. The method of claim 8, in which the anionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of $F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2SCH_2CH_2CO_2^-Li^+$, $(F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2O)_{1,2}PO(O^-NH_4^+)_{1,2}$, $C_{10}F_{21}SO_3^-NH_4^+$, and mixtures thereof.
11. A printing plate prepared by the process comprising:
- 5 (a) providing substrate; and
- (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
- 10 12. The printing plate of claim 11, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 90% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
13. The printing plate of claim 11, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 80% of the dot
- 15 size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
14. The printing plate of claim 11, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 70% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
15. A printing plate prepared by the process comprising:
- 20 (a) providing a basic substrate; and
- (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and a cationic surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the
- 25 absence of the surfactant.

16. The printing plate of claim 15, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of basic copolymers of styrene, polyamide, poly(vinylpyridine), basic copolymers of urethane, poly(dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate), poly(2-vinylpyridine), poly(4-vinylpyridine), copolymers of 5 2-vinylpyridine, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine, poly(ethylimidazolidone methacrylate), 2-pyridylethyl trimethoxysilane, copolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate, terpolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate/ethylimidazolidone methacrylate, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine/methyl methacrylate/hydroxyethyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate, and 10 mixtures thereof.

17. The printing plate of claim 15, wherein the cationic surfactant is $C_8F_{17}SO_2NHC_3H_6N^+(CH_3)_3I^-$.

18. A printing plate prepared by the process comprising:

- (a) providing a acidic substrate; and
15 (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and anionic surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

19. The printing plate of claim 18, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic acid), poly(maleic acid), poly(maleic anhydride), poly(fumaric acid), poly(fumaric anhydride), poly(styrene-co-acrylic acid), poly(styrene-co-maleic acid), poly(styrene-co-fumaric acid), polymers of ethylenically unsaturated sulfonic acid, polymers of 25 sulfonated styrene, and mixtures thereof.

20. The printing plate of claim 18, in which the anionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of $F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2SCH_2CH_2CO_2^-Li^+$, $(F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2O)_{1,2}PO(O^-NH_4^+)_{1,2}$, $C_{10}F_{21}SO_3^-NH_4^+$, and mixtures thereof.
21. A method of preparing a printing plate, the method comprising:
- 5 (a) providing a substrate; and
- (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
- 10 22. The method of claim 21, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 90% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
23. The method of claim 21, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 80% of the dot size of
- 15 the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
24. The method of claim 21, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 70% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.
25. A method of preparing a printing plate, the method comprising:
- 20 (a) providing a basic substrate; and
- (b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and a cationic surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the
- 25 absence of the surfactant.

26. The method of claim 25, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of basic copolymers of styrene, polyamide, poly(vinylpyridine), basic copolymers of urethane, poly(dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate), poly(2-vinylpyridine), poly(4-vinylpyridine), copolymers of 2-vinylpyridine, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine, poly(ethylimidazolidone methacrylate), 2-pyridylethyl trimethoxysilane, copolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate, terpolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate/ethylimidazolidone methacrylate, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine/methyl methacrylate/hydroxyethyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate, and mixtures thereof.

27. The method of claim 25, in which the cationic surfactant is $C_8F_{17}SO_2NHC_3H_6N^+(CH_3)_3I^-$.

28. A method of preparing a printing plate, the method comprising:
(a) providing a acidic substrate; and
(b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and anionic surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

29. The method of claim 28, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic acid), poly(maleic acid), poly(maleic anhydride), poly(fumaric acid), poly(fumaric anhydride), poly(styrene-co-acrylic acid), poly(styrene-co-maleic acid), poly(styrene-co-fumaric acid), polymers of ethylenically unsaturated sulfonic acid, polymers of sulfonated styrene, and mixtures thereof.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein the anionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of $F(CF_2CF_2)_{1.7}CH_2CH_2SCH_2CH_2CO_2Li^+$, $(F(CF_2CF_2)_{1.7}CH_2CH_2O)_{1.2}PO(O^-NH_4^+)_{1.2}$, $C_{10}F_{21}SO_3^-NH_4^+$, and mixtures thereof.

31. A method of controlling the spreading of a fluid composition on a substrate,
5 the method comprising:

(a) providing a substrate; and

(b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size
10 of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

32. The method of claim 31, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 90% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

33. The method of claim 31, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the
15 substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 80% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

34. The method of claim 31, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 70% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

20 35. A method of controlling the spreading of a fluid composition on a substrate, the method comprising:

(a) providing a basic substrate; and

(b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and a cationic surfactant, in
25 which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the

surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

36. The method of claim 35, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of basic copolymers of styrene, polyamide,
5 poly(vinylpyridine), basic copolymers of urethane, poly(dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate), poly(2-vinylpyridine), poly(4-vinylpyridine), copolymers of 2-vinylpyridine, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine, poly(ethylimidazolidone methacrylate), 2-pyridylethyl trimethoxysilane, copolymers of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate, terpolymers of dimethylaminoethyl
10 methacrylate/methyl methacrylate/ethylimidazolidone methacrylate, copolymers of 4-vinylpyridine/methyl methacrylate/hydroxyethyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate, and mixtures thereof.

37. The method of claim 35, in which the cationic surfactant is $C_8F_{17}SO_2NHC_3H_6N^+(CH_3)_3I^-$.

15 38. A method of controlling the spreading of a fluid composition on a substrate, the method comprising:

(a) providing a acidic substrate; and

(b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising an ink-receiving layer compound and anionic surfactant, in
20 which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

39. The method of claim 38, in which the ink-receiving layer compound is selected from the group consisting of poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic acid),
25 poly(maleic acid), poly(maleic anhydride), poly(fumaric acid), poly(fumaric anhydride), poly(styrene-co-acrylic acid), poly(styrene-co-maleic acid), poly(styrene-

co-fumaric acid), polymers of ethylenically unsaturated sulfonic acid, polymers of sulfonated styrene, and mixtures thereof.

40. The method of claim 38, wherein the anionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of $F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2SCH_2CH_2CO_2Li^+$,

5 $(F(CF_2CF_2)_{1-7}CH_2CH_2O)_{1,2}PO(O-NH_4^+)_{1,2}$, $C_{10}F_{21}SO_3^-NH_4^+$, and mixtures thereof.

41. A method of forming an image on a substrate, the method comprising:

(a) providing a substrate; and

(b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

42. An imaged substrate comprising:

(a) a substrate; and

(b) a fluid composition applied imagewise to the substrate comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

43. The imaged substrate of claim 42, in which the fluid composition is applied to the substrate by ink jetting.

20 44. The method of claim 41, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 90% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

45. The method of claim 41, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 80% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

46. The method of claim 41, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is about or less than 70% of the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant.

47. A method of copying an image onto a medium, the method comprising:

5

(a) providing a substrate;

(b) applying an image to the substrate by imagewise applying a fluid composition comprising at least one surfactant, in which the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the presence of the surfactant is less than the dot size of the fluid composition on the substrate in the absence of the surfactant;

10

(c) drying the fluid composition on the substrate;

(d) contacting the dried formed image with an ink, thereby coating the formed image with the ink; and

(e) contacting the formed image coated with the ink with a medium capable of receiving the ink in the form of an image.

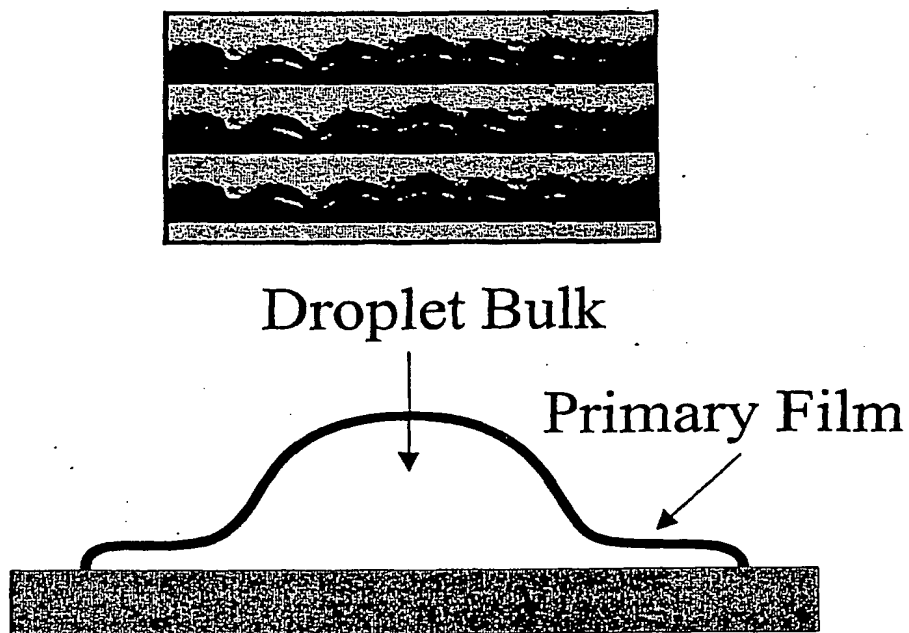
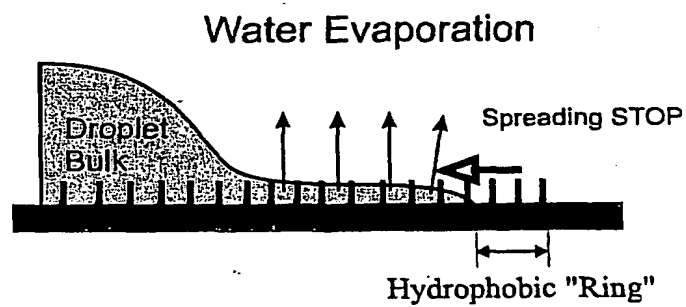


Figure 1: schematic representation of drop spreading by primary film.



! Adsorbed Surfactant Molecules

Figure 2: Autophobic

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No

PCT/US 01/01131

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 B41M5/00 B41C1/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 B41M B41C C09D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	WO 00 46036 A (SUN CHEMICAL CORP) 10 August 2000 (2000-08-10)	1,5,6, 11,15, 21,25, 31,35, 41-43,47
P,A	page 5, line 27 -page 13, line 15	8,18,28, 38
P,X	WO 00 46034 A (KODAK POLYCHROME GRAPHICS LLC) 10 August 2000 (2000-08-10)	1,5,6, 11,15, 21,25, 31,35, 41-43,47
P,A	page 7, line 15 -page 7, line 19 page 13, line 8 -page 15, line 15	8,18,28, 38
	--- -/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 April 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/04/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Whe1an, N

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter nal Application No

PCT/US 01/01131

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 386 961 A (LIN AN-CHUNG R) 7 June 1983 (1983-06-07) the whole document	1,5,8, 11,15, 18,21, 22,28, 31,35, 38,41, 42,47
A	US 5 562 762 A (MRVOS JAMES M ET AL) 8 October 1996 (1996-10-08) column 1, line 54 - line 65	1,5,8, 11,15, 18,21, 22,28, 31,35, 38,41, 42,47
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 013, no. 311 (M-851), 17 July 1989 (1989-07-17) & JP 01 099851 A (RICOH CO LTD), 18 April 1989 (1989-04-18) abstract	1,5,8, 11,15, 18,21, 22,28, 31,35, 38,41, 42,47
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 02, 28 February 1997 (1997-02-28) & JP 08 258397 A (ASAHI GLASS CO LTD), 8 October 1996 (1996-10-08) abstract	1,5,8, 11,15, 18,21, 22,28, 31,35, 38,41, 42,47

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 01/01131

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0046036	A	10-08-2000	EP 1077812 A WO 0046038 A	28-02-2001 10-08-2000
WO 0046034	A	10-08-2000	WO 0046035 A	10-08-2000
US 4386961	A	07-06-1983	CA 1184360 A DE 3267943 D EP 0082672 A JP 1714518 C JP 4000114 B JP 58109570 A US 4822418 A US 4531976 A ZA 8209281 A	26-03-1985 21-01-1986 29-06-1983 27-11-1992 06-01-1992 29-06-1983 18-04-1989 30-07-1985 28-09-1983
US 5562762	A	08-10-1996	EP 0743344 A	20-11-1996
JP 01099851	A	18-04-1989	NONE	
JP 08258397	A	08-10-1996	NONE	

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☒ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)